LAND.

A GRAY SUNDAY IN LONDON-BEAUTIFUS EN-VIRONMENT OF ENGLISH LIFE-MEMOTA-BLE PLACES-MALVERN AND HERF FORD-THE WYNDCLIFF AND

TINTERN ABBEY. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] London, Jugust S.

It is Sunday night, in the heart of London. Rain has fallen many times to-day and as the gloaming deepens the sky is gray and gloomy with drifting clouds. The music of the clouds has just died away, and in the hush that follows I hear the twittering of many birds and the rustle of leaves and branches in the strong, cool, fragrant wind. At most pmes, in this vast and penderous capital, the sease that oppresses a thoughtful mind is that of the overwhelming surge and stress of human life: in this serene hour the dominant consciousness is that of opu- famous river broadens, and the wide tracts of peace and beauty. One month ago,-a pilgrim, revisiting hallowed shrines, to say farewell.-I landed on the south shore of England, and, until this moment, drifting from place to place, I have known little but action and wearing excitement. To-night there is a pause, and the old by hour, the church-bell beats out their requiem. feeling of genuine composure comes back upon | Glad morning is at the Severn mouth, and my spirit, and I know that this indeed is the old over all the green hills and hard white roads of home, the land of my youthful longings, the land that was the fulfilment of all my early

A sumptuous and beautiful environment naturally tends to genuine composure—but it must | England can furnish is spread before me, in a cease to be novel before it will begin to soothe. As I review the long interval since that lovely | ing miles away, are thickly wooded hills | Is summer morning when the golden rocks of the front lies the peaceful, sunlit valley of the Wye, Seilly Islands just gilmmered into view-with | - the little river curving here, and making a white seas dashing over them, beneath the morn- singularly perfect fan, on which stand a manor ing sun-I remember a mass of things, which and a church, and every foot of which is cultionly now have crystallized into harmonious vated, so that it blooms with verdure and music, and the gray spaces of St. Paul's Cathe- many-colored earth, and on the furthest shore of dral seem peopled with angel forms that float upward in the frotted vault and vanish into gloomy battlements of Chepstow Castle, famous heaven. The sunlight streams upon the sacred among the most picturesque ruins of this realm. memorials in the Poets' Corner of the great and still a living witness to the many and Abbey, and all the glories of English literature. Strange vicissitudes of its fortune during seven from Chaucer to Tennyson, throng into the mind and overwhelm it with equal gratitude and wonder. It is night upon the black and silent Thames, and, under the cold light of stars, rise, grim and ghastly, the sinister bastlons of the haunted Tower. Midnight is brooding over the panse of the Bristol Channel, through which con plains and hedgerows and copses of beautiful Warwickshire, and as I sit upon the old white stone bench, by the riverside, in Stratford Churchyard, a chill wind stirs the leaves, and, beneath a gibbous moon, the great elms that encircle the ancient church are reflected in the still Avon, far below, and all the world is turned

to memory and dream. It is a glorious summer morning, and beneath a sky of blue and gold, and snowy drifting fleece. I watch the gray spire of the Shakespeare Church till it fades in the distance, and is gone. while all around me are green and yellow fields that seem to bask in warm sunshine, and are sweetly peaceful with recumbent sheep, and drowsy cattle, and indolent rooks. A little later the crag of Meon vanishes, the ancient town of Evesham, with its noble tower, its breezy vanes, and its broad reaches of sparkling river, recedes and disappears, and I am speeding through the gardens and apple orchard of Evesham Vale and Pershore, and, melting away from my vision, like rifted clouds of fairyland, the lovely Cotsnoon is brilliant on the red roofs of Worcester, and the great gray cathedral, with its massive, ornate tower and cone-shaped pinnacles, comes seide -its soher villas draped with the green and pink and scarlet of geranium. the white petunia, the drooping splender of the and of the arcient British camp that frowns wonderful prospect,-perhaps the most wonderful in all England, -is spread before me, at intervals, for many witching hours, while, looking and Tewkesbury, and over toward Winchcomb and Sudeley,-where lie the old kings of Mercia, ford, with all the beauties around me of what was once Malvern Chase, I muse upon the Wars of the Roses, and see, as in a vision, the whole vast and splendid pageant of the history of Eng-

So the days pass, and so the scene changes and every change is fraught with meaning. The green slopes of distant Bredon Hill are left behind, and through the great tunnel beneath the mountains of Malvern the wanderer flashes into the sunny fields and smiling valleys of Wales. It is a peaceful afternoon at Hereford, and in the Lady Chapel of its venerable Cathedral I sit for a long time and gaze upon the lovely lancet windows, while to a small group of worshippers a kindly clergyman, with patient spirit and meditative voice, expounds an epistle of Paul, and by his benignant and simple manner makes the solemnity of the solemn place still more impressive. My thoughts, however, are more with sinners than with saints, in Hereford, for it is a memory of Nell Gwynne and David Garrick, and not entirely the Cathedral, that has lured me here; and soon I am standing in Widemarsh-st, and looking upon the Raven Inn, where Garrick was born,-the greatest comedian, perhaps the greatest actor in every field, that ever illumined the English stage. is a little brick building, upon a corner, in a busy neighborhood, and it is not in any way distinctive. No doubt it has undergone changes. but it was a tavern when Garrick'z parents stayed in it, and a tavern it still remains. Over the door of its "smoke room" a circular base tablet, inscribed with white letters, declares it to be the actor's birthplace, and gives his data 1716. His father was a military officer, at that time quartered in Hereford, and in the parish register of All Saints' Church, which stands but a little way from the Raven Inn, is still preserved and shown the record of the auspiclous boy's baptism. Next to the Raven Inn ere is a barber's shop, and opposite to it there is a market, while not far off are municipal offices, a school for girls, and the usual assodistion rooms for youthful male Christians. Garrick's youth was passed, not in Hereford, but in Lichfield, where he went to school to Dr. Johnson, and therefore Hereford's associations with him, though important, are not extensive: but the eld city is proud of her illustrious son, and well she may be-for the hirth of David Garrick within her walls shines brighter in her

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sat; but I was conscious of a livelier emotion when gazing on the humble cradle of the great VIEWS OF VARIOUS PRESIDENTS GIVEN actor whose genius and influence, in a pedantic period, lifted the English stage to national dignity and shed around it a halo of lasting renown. It was a singular, aimost an iranical. freak of nature, operating by the accident of birth, that twined with Garrick's name the far less noble though always piquant and interesting name of Nell Gwynne. The house of her birth has been demolished, and no trace of it remains, but, strolling southward toward the river, after evening service in Hereford Cathedral, I presently found myself in Gwynne-st. a sombre little lane, running by the walls of the Bishop's Palace, and named after the royal favorite, and I saw the mural record of the Stuart times which were so mournful, over

three hundred years ago.

The day is waning over the links and fans of the Wye as I leave it, at Ross, and speed away, by Grange Court, toward the Severn and the sea. It is sunset at Newnham, and soon the lent, prodigious, diversified and all-encircling sand that fringe its banks show themselves. bleak and desolate, beneath the gathering night. My haven is Chepstow, and in the stillness and comfort of the Beaufort Arms I pass a little time of slumber and a longer time of thought, while the lonely moments lag onward, and, hour wind-swept, fragrant, glistening Monmouthshire, and I am standing in the pulpit of rock upon the wooded summit of the Wyndeliffe, and one of the richest and sweetest prospects that opulent blaze of green and gold. All around, and stretch There is a grand strain of organ plenty, to the water's edge. Beyond this fan of here receives the tributary waters of the Wye .-Atlantic tides. The Gay is uncommonly clear, and all this vast and gorgeous pageant, resplendent under a dome of sapphire, is only darkened now and then by the fleeting shadow on the other side toward Clevedon, so ballowed by the sepulchre of a poet, in yonder castle the hand of murder stilled the heart of Edward the was laid the dust of Arthur Hallam. Touching in itself, this marvellous and memorable scene is also touching for what it encloses and reveals, and I part from it as from something always to be loved and never to be forgotten.

haunted thickets on the mountain slopes, and through a quaint, cavernous, grotto-like mosscottage at the roadside, and soon, as I drive along the valley of the Wye, a flood of sunshine wold hills dwindle into silver haze. The blaze of | tern, and I behold the lovellest monastic ruin in all this storied land. The ruin of Fountain's Abbey -- at quaint and venerable Ripon -- is more impressive for the attribute of grandeur, more upon the soul like a benediction, saying that stimulative to the imagination, and, in its sebeauty is immortal and that grandeur has not | questered and desolate loneliness, more touching yet left the world. Soon the lonely heights of to the heart; but Tintern possesses every attri-Malvern glide into the picture, and I see the bute of tender grace and every charm of poetlo charming, breezy crescent city, where it sleeps | beauty. Only the walls remain, of cruciform payremnants, almost uniform in architectural style. fuchsia, the clinging clusters of purple clematis. present a symmetry of proportion, an elegance windy summits of the Worcestershire Beacon, pendicular. The tracery of its windows is of the most fascinating delicacy,-the south window, ever the beautiful vale of the Severn, but the in particular, being of such just proportion and down upon distant Gloucester, and Cheltenham. | clouds drive swiftly overhead, and the brilliant you will try to shape, in fancy, some image of this beautiful abbey, as it looked to the Cistercian monks who built it six hundred years ago. The natural scene around it is practically, unchanged. The sweet and placid river still babbles round the promontory on which it is built. The wooded hills arise and spread away, to encompass and shelter it, on either hand. But for the tiny street of dwellings that straggles along upon the riverside, the modern craft affoat in the stream, the cleared lands adjacent, and perhaps an infrequent sound of travel, you might think yourself living in Plantagenet days.

This is a place given wholly to careless indolence, graceful disorder, perfect cleanliness, stillness, repose, and peace. The stones themselves seem to have fallen asleep. Great shrouds of ivy have covered some of the walls, and when the breezes softly flutter them, you think of a slumbering dreamer stirring in his dream. By a spiral stone staircase in the north transept it is possible to reach a considerable height,—indeed, to the summit of the nave, across which there is a dizzy passage, and the explorer will be well rewarded with the view. Such forms, such tracery, such carving,—they are the work, not of skill only, but of love; and, looking on this wonder of ruined beauty, you feel once more the great vital, final truth that everything which is precious, in art, in literature, and in life, is born of self-sacrifice and reared in spiritual devotion. It is yet bright daylight when I look my last on Tintern Abbey and whisper farewell. Many a year have I longed to see it. Many a dream of bering dreamer stirring in his dream. By a spiral year have I longed to see it. Many a dream of it have I cherished-thinking of Wordsworth's great poem which the sight of it inspired. The reality is more than a dream. In one heart, henceforward, it will dwell forever, with the golden sunshine sleeping on its ivied casements. and the rooks flying over it, and the benediction of heaven garnered in its bosom. W. W.

THE MERCHANTS EXCURSIONS. Up to westerday, nearly twenty-eight hundred persons had registered at the rooms of the Mer-charts' Association, and new buyers keep coming along every day. Large numbers of visiting merchants have already gone home, and all of those who bought their tickets on August 7 for the first series of excursions from Joint Traffic territory will have gone away by to-morrow. The timelimit on all these tickets is thirty days-September 6, for tickets bought August 7. The last date in the first series of excursions from Joint Traffic territory was August 19, so that the limit of time will be next Thursday, by which day that ex-cursion will have become a thing of the past. The deeds of ancient kings—and Harold had once a royal castle here, and Stephen sat crowned in the Cathedral, and Queen Isabella hanged Hugh De Spencer at one of the gates, and Owen Tudor was beheaded here, four hundred years ago and over, and buried in the monastery on the banks of the Wye. They how you, in the

IN A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE

NAVY DEPARTMENT. The Navy Department has just issued a pamphiet containing extracts from the messages of Presidents from IES to the present day regarding the American naval policy. There is an introduction by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in which he says:

The following references by Presidents of the favorable consideration of Congress.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, JANUARY 8, 1790.

s from committing such violations of the

JOHN ADAMS, MAY 16, 1797

Naval power is the natural defence of the Unite

JAMES MADISON, DECEMBER 5, 1815. To preserve the slips we now have in a sound state, to complete those already contemplated, to provide amply for prompt augmentations, is dictated by the soundest policy.

JAMES MONROE, JANUARY 10, 1824. In the late war our whole coast was either in vaded or menaced with invasion. There was scarcely a harbor or city on any of our greatilets which could be considered secure. In what ever direction the enemy shows to move with the squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications, where any existed, presented but little obtained to them. Their squadrons, in fact, an noyed our whole coast, not of the sea only but every buy and great river throughout its whole extent. In entering these inlets and sailing up them with a small force the effect was disastrous since in never failed to draw out the whole population on each side and to keep it in the field while the squadron remothed there. The expedice and expecting may readily be conceived. These occurrence demonstrate clearly that in the wars of other powers we can roly only on force for the protestion of our neutral rights, and that in any war in while we may be engaged hereafter with a strong naval power the expense, waste and other calamities attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be detended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war. Two great objects are, therefore, to be regarded in the establishment of an adquate naval force: The first, to prevent war so far is may be practicable; the second to diminish its calamities when it may be inevitable. No government will be disposed to violate our rights if it knows we have the means and are prepared and resolved to defend them. JAMES MONROE, JANUARY 50, 1824.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, DECEMBER 6, 1825

ANDREW JACKSON, MARCH 4, 1837

ANDREW JACKSON, MARCH 4, 1837.

No nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other Powers, and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a position to assert our rights if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of scacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the Nay as our natural means of defence. It will in the end be found to be the cheapest and most effectual, we can year after year add to its strength without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy, for your Navy will not only protect your rich and fourtishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to deferce its greatest efficiency by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible by any line of fortification to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object, but they are indispensable to protect citles from bumbardment, dockyards and naval arsenals from destruction, to give shelier to merchant vessels in time of war and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country, and when this is done and our naval force sufficiently strengthened we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostifities. We shall more certainly preserve peace when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

JOHN TYLER, DECEMBER 7, 1841.

A PANORAMA OF TRAVEL. Cathedral, the chair on which King Stephen AMERICAN NAVAL POLICY. For liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Our extended and otherwise expublic service. Our extended and otherwise ex-posed maritime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force

JAMES K. POLK, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DECEMBER 8, 1863. The events of the war give an increased interest

proaching completion, are believed to exceed number those of any other Power. But while the may be relied upon for hatber defence and con-service, others of greater strength and capacity W be necessary for cruising purposes and to mai tain our rightful position on the ocean.

U. S. GRANT, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

TO CONNECT GULF AND OCEAN.

INCORPORATION OF THE FLORIDA TRANS-PENINSULAR SHIP CANAL COMPANY. Articles have been filed with Henry D. Purroy.

County Clerk of New-York County, for the incorporation of the Florida Transpenticular Ship Canal Company. The incorporators are Robert May Caffall, Freeman H. Bakkwin, H. Bolet Perama, Consul-General for the Great Republic of Central America in this city; Benjamin E. Cromwell and Francis P. Fleming. The capital of the ompany has been fixed at \$55,000.00. The object he projectors of the campany have in mind is the

THORN BOUGHT PLASTER OF PARIS.

OF THE MURDER.

paris on the day on which the murder of Gulden-suppe is said to have been committed. That was Assistant District-Attorney Mitchell's important disclosure yesterday morning. He said that he had learned this from District-Attorney Youngs, of Queens County. The Assistant District-Attorney rould give no details of the discovery. He de-

of then the time and the old of the the chain of then the the time to complete.

Mr. Mitchell also stated that it had been learned that Mrs. Nack had made a proposition to some one to put her husband out of the way a year ago. This was about the time she met Thorn and discarded Guidensupe. The Assistant District-Attorney says that he has been told that Mrs. Kack offered to pay & to the person to whom she mentioned her desire to get rid of her husband. She said to have remarked that two persons stood in the way of her happiness, and that they must be removed.

removed.

A most important statement comes from one who was with Joseph Moss, the lawyer, when he visited Thern in the Tombs yesterday. It is averred that Thorn admitted reating the cottage at Woodside, Long Island, under the name of "Braun."

WORK OF GUARDSMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

Captain Henry Melville, of Company A, and qualified as sharpshooters at Creedin oor last week, and the following members of the regiment quali-

and the following members of the regiment quali-fied as marksmen: Private R. E. Ehrman, Com-pany D. Private J. Weserbauer, Company H; Pri-vate W. W. Tryon, Company E; Private D. Har-row, Company H; Private C. D. Cowry, Company B; Private C. J. Parrell, Company G; Sergeant A. Homan, Company A; Private T. J. Downey, Com-pany A; Private G. V. Wagner, Company A; Pri-vate W. T. Charg, Company G. Private O. Palker. back, Company H; Private R, Clark, Company C; Private H, Levy, Company B; Private J, M, Don-nelly, Company C; Private W, Claman, Company E; Private N, Ernest, Company C; Private E. eat: W. T. Cleary, Company G. Private O. Falken Schott, Company G, and Private H. Rosenbach,

The 12th Regiment is making the usual good show-

Company F.

The 12th Regiment is making the usual good showing at the Creedmoor ranges. The following members qualified as sharpshooters on the last practice day: Colonel McCoskry Butt. Lieutenant S. S. Stebbins, Quartermaster-Serseant S. Barringer, Private J. Egan, Company A. Lieutenant W. E. Downs, Company C. Lieutenant Stebbins took the laurels with a score of 48.

Eight members of Squadron A qualified as marksmen, and the following members of the command won sharpshooters' honors: Lieutenant Repert Barry, Sergeant S. Pheips, Corporal R. Emmet and Privates F. Eccker and E. M. Cary.

Lieutenant James T. Hardy, of the 9th Regiment, made the best revolver sore when the officers practised with that weapon at Creedmoor on August 28. The following scores were made: First Lieutenant J. C. Hardy, Sth Regiment, 35; First Lieutenant J. C. Hardy, Sth Regiment, 35; First Lieutenant J. T. Hardy, Company G. 31; Lieutenant P. M. Horan, Company A. 69th Regiment, 35; Lieutenant J. T. Hardy, Company D. 9th Regiment, 31; Lieutenant C. W. Smith, Company B. 13th Regiment, 32; Lieutenant C. W. Smith, Company B. 13th Regiment, 32; Lieutenant J. H. Hardy, Department Staff, and Sth Regiment, 32; Lieutenant C. W. Smith, Company B. 13th Regiment, 32; Lieutenant J. H. Edwinson, Second Naval Battalion, R. Lieutenant J. H. Barnard, First Naval Battalion, R. and Adjutant W. Parlsh, Btaff, 8th Regiment, 30.

LUMBER DUTIES RAISE IRE THE NEW HALL OF RECORD.

CANADIAN SAWMILL OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW TARIFF PROVISIONS.

THE EXPORT DUTY PROVISO-LUMBERMEN'S MEETING IN TORONTO-ONTARIO GOV-ERNMENT ASKED TO PROHIBIT

EXPORT OF LOGS.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 4 (Special).-Various provisions of the Dingley bill provoke expressions of bad feeling among Canadian citizens, and in Toronto and its vicinity the wave of jingoism is at high tide just now, and denunciation of the United States and of everything American is the correct thing. It requires no little moral courage to suggest that Americans have a right to consult what they suppose to be their own interests in framing a tariff, and that the provisions of the present Tariff law are not aimed specially at Canada, but are of general ap-

plication to all countries.

The lumber duties, coupled with the provise about export duty upon logs, seem to excite the greatest amount of indignation. A popular demand is for retailation, and if necessary for non-intercourse with the hated Yankee. A lumbermen's meeting was con-vened at the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto, one day last week to consider the situation. It was a large and a stormy meeting. The Georgian Bay and Western Ontario lumbermen generally gave way to passionate abuse of the Dingley bill, while the lumhermen from Ottowa Valley counselled moderation and control of timper. W. C. Edwards, M. P.; John Charlton, M. P.; A. H. Campbell, jr., of Toronto, and others spoke in this strain, but were met by denunciation and accusations of lack of patriotism from Alderman Scott, John Bertram, Mr. Lovering, Mr. Beck and other Georgian Bay sawmill-owners.

Under the export duty provise of the Dingley bill the amount of export duty charged by any foreign Government upon sawlegs exported to the United States is charged as an additional duty upon lumber coming into the United States from such country. Inder this provision, were the Canadian Privy Counnot face. The provision is iron-clad and would mean and indefensible of all fiscal expedients, an export tury. And the Canadian sawmill men admit that it will be effectual and can only be disregarded at the

this proposal was in resulty more dangerous than would be the imposition of an export duty, as there was little reason to doubt that Congress world take action at its next session. These agardings were received with impatience, passion was in the ascendant, and the resolution passed by a large majority over one offered by Mr. Charlion counseiling that no action be taken till after the next session of Congress. It now remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Ontario Government.

MARLBOROUGH FIGHTERS FINED.

ARTHUR JAFFRAY AND PHILIP EICHLE CHARGET WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Arthur Jaffray and Philip Etchle, of Half Moon-st., London, who were arrested at the Mariborough Hotel Friday evening charged with creating a disbeen drinking, were atraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Jaffray was fined if and his companion the Jaffray and Elehle, with a friend named George Gordon, who is said to be a member of Governor Bushnell's staff, and a Classical face.

Bushnell's stuff and a Cleveland lawyer, were drinking champanac at the Marlborough, when the party grew so boisterous that the walters re-fused to serve them with any more. This excited

the ire of the young men and soon there was a tight in progress.

Froadway, in front of the hotel, was crowded with theatre-goers at the time. The waiters shouted at the tops of their voices and soon a squad of policemen forced their way into the hotel and took a strong hand in the fight.

At the Thirtieth-st, police station young Jaffray declared that he was E. S. Jaffray, a grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray, founder of the great dry-goods nouse which hore his name. When asked yesterday why he had given this name, he said that he was excited at the time.

Eichle was first arraigned, but Jaffray had a long wait until the arrival of Mr. Frowell, manager of the Mariborough who, i was expected, would make a charge of disorderly conduct against him. When Mr. Crowell arrived, he told the Magistrate that Mr. Jaffray was a guest at his house, and he did not want to make any charge against him. Magistrate Hedges said that the disturbance had attracted a hig crowd, and that he must make a complaint against Jaffray.

A telephone message was received yesterday morning from E. S. Jaffray, of Irvington-on-Hudson, in which he states that he is not the person who was arrested in the Mariborough Friday evening. He adds that the man was cave his name is Arthur Jaffray, son of the late William Jaffray, is Arthur Jaffray, son the late William Jaffray, is fit he great drygoods house that bee his name. E. S. Jaffray see this his cousin.

his cousin. LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Two attachments for small sums have been obtained here against John Hora, who kept a sausage factory at No. 709 Broadway, Brooklyn, on the ground that he is about to dispose of his property. The attachments are for meat sold in Chicago in August, 1865. He left that city soon afterward, and his present whereabouts were only discovered a few days ago. It is said that he has sold out to Otto Schmidt. Two attachments for small sums have been ob-

days ago. It is said that he has seen self-schmidt.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, of Boston and No. 27 Brondway, this city, from Augustus N. Hand for Si4.09 in favor of Severo Mailet Prevost, as assignee of the copartnership properly of Julia & Rolker, the claim being for commissions, The attachment was served on John H. Bolker, the president of the association.

CONGRESSMEN TO VISIT HAWAII.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.-Several Congressmen ne in this city will go to the Hawaiian Islands before in this city will go to the Hawaiian islands being returning East. These who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois. H. C. Loudenslager, of New-Jersey, and J. A. Tawney, of Minnesota. Their purpose is to acquire information about matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress.

MUSTAPHA BEY'S SUCCESSOR. Washington, Sept. 4.- The appointment of a new

Turkish Minister was not unexpected to officials Turkish Minister was not unexpected to officials here, as reports of Mustapha Bey's recall have been current for some time. Following the close of the Greco-Turkish war, the Turkish Legation here was closed, the two secretaries were recalled, and Mustapha Bey went to New-York, where he has since remained. It was understood that Rifaat Bey would come to Washington as first secretary of Legation, taking the place of Norigien Effend, and it causes some surprise to see him advanced to the rank of Minister. Mustapha Bey's service has been brief, hardly exceeding a year. He has been in poor health and the climate of Washington did not agree with him.

SEPARATION FOR A CONTRACTOR'S WIFE.

A report recommending that Mrs. Frances E. Patterson be granted a decree of separation from her husband, Charles G. Patterson, a well-known rall-road contractor, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Stephen H. Olin, the referre to whom the issues were recently submitted for determination. Patterson lives at the Plaza Hotel and is said to have got through immense fortunes in unlucky speculations. The referre awards to Mrs. Patterson E5 a week permanent alimony. Mr. Patterson E5 a week permanen

THREE COUNTY AND THREE CITY DE-PARTMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR

JOHN R. THOMAS, THE ARCHITECT, HARD AT WORK ON THE PLANS-AN EIGHT-STORY

BUILDING WHICH WILL BE EQUIVALENT TO ONE OF TWELVE STORIES.

Mention was made in The Tribune, in an article printed a week ago, of the fact that three important new Hall of Records, and when that building was completed would no longer be under necessity of occupying hired offices. These are the Finance Department, the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Law Department. But the pro-vision of quarters for them in this building was an afterthought. The first bill authorizing the erection contemplated a structure for the accommo of the Register, the County Clerk and the offices and courtrooms of the Surrogates. Before the end of the session, however, a supplementary bill was passed providing that rooms should be fur-

tion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and there is a disposition on the part of all the members of that body to hasten it as much as pos-A site was selected several weeks ago, and the process of condemning the property going on. An architect has been chosen, his design for the building having received the approval of a commission of experts in architecture, and the work of preparing the detailed plans is being dill-

A prominent city official, when spoken to on the subject a few days ago, expressed the hope that it might be possible to lay the cornerstone of the new building before the end of the present administration. When this remark was repeated to the architect, John R. Thomas, he blandly and somewhat irrelevantly replied:

"Well, all I have to say on that point is that cornerstone layings are usually very pleasant occa-

Mr. Thomas is unwilling at present to make any statement as to the probable time when the working drawings and specifications will be completed and proposals called for.

The important matter of the apportionment of space in the building among the half-dozen de-partments to be provided for is wholly undecided et. Each of the departments has its own ideas us to the amount of office room it will need and what part of the building it would prefer to be in; but the several heads of departments will not have the deciding voice. Their wishes will be considered termination of the question will rest with the Board of Estimate. There appears to be a general agreement that the Receiver of Taxes and the Bureau of Arrears should be placed as near the street level as possible, for the accommodation of the large number of people who make a practice of paying what they owe the city in person instead

WHERE THE BUILDING WILL STAND.

The new Hall of Records is to occupy the eastern end of the block bounded by Chambers, Centre and Reade sts. and Broadway. That is the best way building will stand on a block by itself, as the o Chambers-st., giving a western front to the Hall Records, with an entrance on that side and the additional light and air that will be supplied in this way. The frontage on Chambers-st, will be

Viewed from the Chambers-st, side it will be eight stories in height; but the basement story will practically be above ground on Reade-st., and under that will be an airy sub-basement, so that virtually the building will comprise ten stories. The distance between floors will be greater the ordinary office building, and the total height, about one hunored and fifty feet, will give the difice the appearance of a twelve-story building. building will be crowned with a mansard roof, covering the two upper floors. The so-called skeleon method of of construction will not be employed n this building, but it is the intention of the archict to erect solld prick walls all the way up. While it is designed to make it an ornament to

city, nothing in the way of domes or towers is egarded in any sense as the City Hall or a subthe present City Hall and putting up a huge n nicinal building in its place. In the competition for the design for the proposed City Hall there were 134 competitors, and the first prize was won by Mr. Thomas, who has been selected as the architect of the Hall of Records. The Board of Estimate had full power in the choosing of an architect for this building, and might have provided for another competition. It was decided, however, to request Mr. Thomas to furnish a design, and his plan was approved by a commission of experts appointed by the Board, consisting of Professor William R. Ware, of Columba University; Henry G. Marquand and Montzomery Schuyler. In this way considerable time was sayed, and the result is regarded as satisfactory, both by the officials directly concerned and by architects generally.

MODE ROOM MAY BE NEEDED.

MORE ROOM MAY BE NEEDED. In the minds of some of the officials whose de-

partments are to have space in the Hall of Records question has arisen as to whether more room night not wisely be provided by carrying the buildng one or more stories higher. Indeed, it has been

might not wisely be provided by carrying the building one or more stories higher. Indeed, it has been
thought that in this way provision might be made
for some other branches of the city government, in
particular for the Public Works Department. It
does not seem likely, however, that such a change
will be made.

"I do not believe," said one of those interested,
"that the city should aim to build a 'sky-scraper
with the dea of getting just as much room in it as
possible, but, of course, there is nothing to prevent
it from putting up a twenty or twenty-five story
building if it wanted to. But the officials seem
bound to have some regard for symmetry and
beauty in an affair of this kind, and no very tall
building can be beautiful in a city street. As it
is, what is practically a twelve-story building is to
be rected, and on the site it is to occupy such a
ruilding can be made dignified and impressive. The
new Hall of Records is fortunate in its site, for it
will stand over against the Tweed Courthouse, on
which \$14,980,000 or \$15,00,000 was squandered. That
is certainly am advantage for the architect and for
the city. The two structures will present an impressive contrast. One who looks on this picture
and then on that will gain a valuable lesson. I
suppose that in time the Tweed Courthouse will be
taken down. This generation will probably have
to endure it, but sconer or later it must go."

Not only will the Hall of Records front on four
streets, and on a part of the City Hall Park, but it
will have the further advantage that at Centre and
from the northeast. Near this point Eim-st., as
whened, will enter Centre-st., while the new street
on the west side of the Hall of Records will be
practically a continuation of old Eim-st.

IT WILL BE REALLY FIREPROOF,

The estimated cost of the building is \$2,500,000, but

no limit is set by the law on the sum which the city may expend on it. Mr. Thomas says that it city may expend on it. Mr. Thomas says that it will be absolutely fireproof, on account of the large number of invaluable records that will be stored in it. He is unwilling to make any prediction as to the date when the contract can be let or as to the time that will be required to erect the building. The city has the right to enter on the property four months after the filling of the oaths of the sammissioners appointed by the coart to condemn it. It is obvious, however, that it will take a considerable time to remove the present buildings, and when the work involved in excavation and in laying the foundations for a building of this character is considered, it is obvious that the suggestion of a possible cornerstane laying before January 1 next is somewhat visionary.

ZOUAVES OFF FOR GETTYSBURG.

A monument to the soldiers of the 73d Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who fell at Gettysburg is to be dedicated on the battle-field to-morrow, and a be dedicated on the battle-field to-morrow, and a considerable party of the veterans of the regiment left New-York at noon yesterday to attend the exercises. The Tid was a zouave regiment, and was made up of volunteer firemen. The monument is the gift of the old volunteer firemen.

The veterans marched with a brass band yes-

terday from their headquarters, at No. 128 West Seventeenth-st., to the Cortlandt-st. ferry. Most